

REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-22 are pending in the application with Claims 1, 6, 11 and 17 as the independent claims.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,590,873 to *Li et al.* (hereinafter, *Li*) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,249,894 to *Lin et al.* (hereinafter, *Lin*). The Examiner rejected Claims 11-22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Li* in view of *Lin* and U.S. Patent No. 6,151,328 to *Kwon et al.* (hereinafter, *Kwon*).

Regarding the §103(a) rejection of Claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), the Examiner contends that each element of the claims is taught, suggested or rendered obvious by the combination of *Li* and *Lin*. More specifically, the Examiner contends that *Li* teaches or suggests each element of Claim 1 with the exception of the reception of reception states of first information on a first traffic channel and second information on a second traffic channel, wherein reception state indicating bits of the first and the second information are reception result indicator bits for power control on a frame basis. The Examiner cites *Lin* in an attempt to remedy these deficiencies.

Li teaches a reverse channel for transmitting pilot and power control bits. *Lin* discloses the use of an Erasure Indicator Bit (EIB) which indicates that the mobile unit did not accurately receive a frame sent by the base station over a specific channel.

Claim 1 recites a method of reporting reception states of first information received on a first traffic channel and second information received on a second traffic channel in one frame from a base station in a mobile station. Each of a plurality of multiplexed bits indicating a reception state of the first information and each of a plurality of multiplexed bits indicating a reception state of the second information are allocated to one of sixteen slots of a reverse frame

via a multiplexer. Each slot comprises a single bit. The reverse frame is transmitted. The reception state indicating bits of the first and second information are reception result indicator bits for power control on a frame basis.

Column 3, lines 12-26, of *Li* describes that a reverse link comprises a reverse pilot channel. Each frame of the reverse pilot channel comprises sixteen power control sub-frames over which a power control group is transmitted. Each power control group comprises four bits representing a pilot and power control. Thus, *Li* describes that four bits are transmitted in each of the sixteen sub-frames of the reverse pilot channel. *Li* fails to disclose that each of a plurality of multiplexed bits are allocated to a one of sixteen slots of the reverse frame, and that each slot comprises a single bit, as recited in Claim 1. Therefore, each slot of the reverse frame contains a single multiplexed bit indicating a reception state of either the first information on the first channel or the second information on the second channel.

Lin describes that a mobile unit transmits an erasure indicator bit to a base station to indicate whether the user frame was received. A received frame erasure indicates that the user frame containing the EIB was not accurately received by the base station. An erasure EIB indicates that the mobile unit did not accurately receive the user frame sent by the base station. The Examiner relies upon the received frame erasure and the erasure EIB as the first and second information in Claim 1. However, the received frame erasure is information generated in the base station about an EIB received from a mobile unit, and fails to relate to information indicating reception state of information received at a mobile station from a base station. Specifically, *Lin* fails to disclose first and second bits indicating reception states of first and second information, respectively, received from a base station on first and second traffic channels, respectively, as recited in Claim 1. Thus, *Lin* fails to remedy the deficiencies of *Li*, and Claim 1 is patentable over the combination of *Li* and *Lin*.

The Examiner also rejected independent Claim 6. In view of the above, Applicants assert that Claim 6 is patentable over the combination of *Li* and *Lin*.

Regarding Claims 2-5 and 7-10, while not conceding the patentability of the dependent claims, *per se*, Claims 2-5 and 7-10 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent Claims 1 and 6. Accordingly, Applicants assert that Claims 1-10 are allowable over the combination of *Li* and *Lin*, and the rejection of Claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

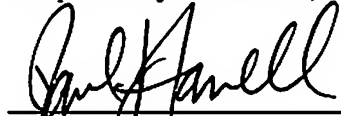
Regarding the rejection of Claims 11-22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), the Examiner contends that the combination of *Li*, *Lin* and *Kwon* teaches each and every element of the claims. Neither *Li* nor *Lin* teach or suggest a multiplexer or a demultiplexer, and *Kwon* fails to remedy the deficiencies of the combination of *Li* and *Lin* described above. Thus, independent Claims 11 and 17 are patentable over the combination of *Li*, *Lin* and *Kwon*.

Regarding Claims 12-16 and 18-22, while not conceding the patentability of the dependent claims, *per se*, Claims 12-16 and 18-22 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from independent Claims 11 and 17. Accordingly, Applicants assert that Claims 11-22 are allowable over *Li*, *Lin*, *Kwon*, or any combination thereof, and the rejection of Claims 11-22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn.

Accordingly, all of the claims pending in the Application, namely, Claims 1-22 are believed to be in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicants' attorney at the number given below.

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Respectfully submitted,



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